WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court Bill Passed Over the President's Veto in the Senate-

THE VOTE 32 TO 9.

Another Bill for the Restoration of Alabama Reported in the House.

Ratification of the Treaty With the North German Confederation.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868.

The Reconstruction of Alabama. The Reconstruction Committee had a protracted session this morning, the Alabama bill being the sub-ject of ditcussion. An amendment to the bill in an onal section was agreed upon. It proposes that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to repre a State, provided that its institutions shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen of the United States of the right to vote, which right is now recognized by the constitution. Nor shall it be so amended or nged as to allow any person to vote who is exluded from holding office by the third section of the ourteenth article of the amendment to the constitu-on of the United States until the disability imposed said section shall have been removed in the man ner provided. Congress shall have the power to annul and amend the constitution of Alabama or any act of the Legislature of said State contrary to rovisions of this section. As this was offered by r. Stevens it is expected that it will conciliate the nen who act with him in the House and finally seure the passage of the bill. The Treaty With the North German Confeder-

ation Ratified. The Senate to-day ratified the treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, providing for free emigration and that naturalization changes nationalities. The vote was twenty-nine against eight. The treaty was slightly amended, but not in any important particular. The ground of opposition was that the North German Confedera-tion might, according to the provisions of the treaty, nterfere with the immigrants at any time before the time for full naturalization expired, as Austria did in the Koszta case. The Impeachment Managers Taking Testi-

mony.

The impeachment managers have just taken testimony concerning the correctness of President Johnson's speech at St. Louis.

False Rumor of a Quarrel Between the President and One of His Counsel.

A correspondent of the Evening Telegram says:— If am authorized to state that the report telegraphed hence of a quarrel between the President and Mr. William Evarts, one of his counsel, is entirely with-out foundation. The first that either Mr. Evarts or Mr. Johnson knew of the difference between them was when their attention was called to the para-graph in the newspapers. Mr. Evarts is among the at trusted of the President's counsel, and is on the best and most intimate terms with his client his statement is of the same character as the cupid rumor now running the course of the radical ress to the effect that the counsel for the Presiden end to summon one hundred of the most prominent lawyers to testify in the impeachment trial in regard to the legality of the Tenure of Office act."

Coldness Between Grant and Hancock. Some little significance is given here to the fact that during his stay in this city General Hancock did among prominent officers visiting the seat of govern-ment. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that General Hancock did not visit General Grant for the purpos of having a conversation with him, but that on the General Grant's headquarters, and recorded his hame as present in Washington, in comwith an order of long standing. At hat time it is said that one of General Grant's staff officers asked Hancock if he wished to see General Grant, to which Hancock answered "No; I have no es to lay before the General now. I am stopping at the Metropolitan, if the General should wish me." On the next day General Grant and Hancock met in the street, exchanged greetings and shook hands, but had no conversation. The significance attached to the failure of Hancock to pay the customary visit to the General-in-Chief is pointed at to prove that an unfriendly feeling exists between them. This understanding of the omission, however, is not warranted by the facts, and there is good reason for saying it is entirely erroneous. There may not be that degree of friendliness between Grant and Hancock that subsists between the former and other generals of the army, but there has been no serious falling out between them. The Manufacturers' Bill Before the Senate

Committee.
The Senate Finance Committee had before them this morning the House amendments to the Senate amendments of the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. The main subjects of discussion were the amendments contained in the fifth section, which retates to the collection of the whiskey tax and the responsibility of assessors and other government officers therefor. No action was taken, but from the tone of the discussion it is understood the committee will not recommend con-Several members of the Finance Committee do not consider it practicable to carry this section into

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs did not succeed in getting a quorum to-day, and so no action was taken relative to the Alaska purchase. It is the opinion of the chairman, General Banks, that no reconsideration of the previous action of the commit is settled. In view of this fact General Banks and Secretary Seward have succeeded in making arrange-ment with the Russian Minister here, Baron de Stoeckl, who has full power from his government to act in the matter, whereby the time stipulated in the agreement for the payment of the purchase money has been extended. The postponement of the matter by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs until May will not therefore invalidate the The Gentile and Mormon Claimants to a Seat

in the House as Delegate from Utah.
The Committee on Elections yesterday heard the argument of Mr. McGroty, Gentile, who contests the seat of Mr. Hooper, Mormon, and to-day the committee heard the reply of Mr. Hooper. The contestant received only a few votes, but he bases his opposition to Mr. Hooper on the ground that the sitting and has, he alleges, taken the required oath of hos-tility to the United States, and is therefore disqualined from holding a seat in the House of Representa-tives. Mr. Hooper replies that Mr. McGroty has not produced proof of his charges. The committee, it is supposed, will take definite action to-morrow.

Why General Steedman

General Steedman Was Removed from the Office of Internal Revenue Collector at

New Orleans.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House calling for the reasons in full why the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended the removal of James B. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Louisiana, encloses a communication from the Commissioner addressed to the Secretary on the 2d of December, as containing all the information in his possession. The Commissioner, among other things, remarks that he knows of no other way to check or suppress frauds in the collection of tax on distilled spirits than by insisting on increased fidelity and vigilance on the part of all those entrusted with the execution of the law, especially on the part of the

Assessors and collectors in the several districts

where the fraunds are perpetrated, as through them alone can their subordinate officers practically be reached. He recommends a number of officers for removal. The Secretary states that General Steed-man's resignation is to take effect on the 16th of

enate to supply the vacancy.

Nominations by the President. ninations:-Charles Hall for Collector of Customs at Stonington, Conn.; Alfred Allen for Consul at Foo Chow, China; E. S. Dundy for Judge of the District Court, for the District of Nebraska; Richard

Second Auditor of the Treasury. The Senate has not taken action on the nomina tion of Colonel Burnside as Second Auditor of the stood that the movement for his appointment origi-nated with the Western army friends of Colonel Burnside, most of whom are influential members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was recom-mended for his merits as a soldier and a man, and

Ex-Senator Foster to Accept the Vacant Judgeship of the Court of Claims. Ex-Senator Foster has been urged by his friends to accept the appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilmot, and they say that he has con-

The receipts from customs at the ports below men-tioned, from March 16 to 21 inclusive, were as fol-

...... 88,045 121,929 Claim of a Nevada Mining Company.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received plot and field notes in the case of the claim

of the Diana Gold and Silver Mining Company, Reese River district, Nevada, for eleven and sixteen hundredths acres. The United States Deputy Surveyor rushing, ranges from eighty to one hundred dollars per ton, and that the company's improvements are estimated at from thirty to forty thousand dollars in Manufacturing Silk in the United States. The Secretary of State sent to the House to-day s report of Elliot Cowdin, one of the commisioners to

the Paris Exposition, on the subject of [silk and silk manufactures, which says it is as easy for the United States as it is for England to immediately supply her-self with raw silk. On reaching New York by way of California it would be distributed not only among our own manufactories, but portions doubtless would be distributed to foreign countries. More especially may America be encouraged to prosecute the industry in view of the exemption of our the industry in view of the exemption of our continent from the malignity among slik worms now prevailing in Europe. When every slik country in the world shall have become infected then the supply must cease, and we are not far from that stare, Japan and Australia being the only countries now free. He enforces his views by showing the great skill of the American people in manufactures by machinery, and the adaptation of our country to the successful rearing of the silk worm.

Supreme Court Cases Disposed Of. The following causes were disposed of in the Su-reme Court to-day:— No. 145. United States vs. steamship Nina Semmes. Argued.

No. 146. United States vs. Eighty-seven bales of cot-

No. 146, United States varieties.

No. 147, White vs. Carman. Argued.

No. 149, Burbank vs. Bigelow. Argued.

No. 156 will be the first case called on Friday.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Washington, March 26, 1868.
PROTEST AGAINST THE EXCLUSION OF KENTUCKY CON-

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a protest from the Legislature of Kentucky against the wrong done that State in excluding its Representatives from the House of Representatives, and denouncing it as unconstitutional, &c., which was referred to the

Also a memorial from the Constitutional Conven-

Also a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, praying the removal of political disabilities from several persons named. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITION FOR THE EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE ALLOWANCE OF DRAWBACKS.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from the merchants of New York, praying that the time during which drawbacks are allowed be extended to January 1, 1889, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce a bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue and for other purposes. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPUNDING DUTIES*AID UNDER PROTEST.

Mr. SHEMAN, (rep.) of Ohlo, reported favorably from the Committee on Finance a bill to refund certain duties paid unite. Tross of Tross.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ohlo, reported favorably from the Committee on Finance a bill to refund certain duties paid unite. Tross of Tross.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, which provides that no person shall be held incompetent to act as a juror upon any grand jury, or as a juror in trains for public offences against the United States, by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matters to be submitted to such grand jury for investigation, or upon the guilt or innocence of the person accused, if such opinion be merely founded on public rumor, statements in public journals or the common history of the times; provided he be otherwise competent and upon his oath declare, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially act upon the exidence; but the court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially act upon the exidence; but the court that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can and will impartially act upon the evidence; but the court may, in its discretion, act aside such grand or petit juror.

On motion of McLivia Session.

At half-past one o'clock the Senate resumed legislative business and took up the President's veto message pending last evening.

Mr. Hendrick, (dem.) of Ind., took the floor. He read the second section and the act of

the President.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL FROM THE HOUSE.

At this point the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax came over from the House.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate non-con-

mittee of conference.

DEBATE ON THE VETO MESSAGE RESUMED.

Mr. HENDRICKS (continuing) asked if Senators knew of a single instance when, after an appeal to the court having jurisdiction over a case, that jurisdiction had been taken away? He denied that it had ever been done; yet it was proposed to do that here. He redited the circumstances attending the McCardie case up to the decision of the Circuit Court of Mississippi, that McCardie must be remanded to the military authorities, from which McCardie appealed to the Supreme Court, which, he said, had decided that such trials by military courts were rilegal in time of peace. McCardie took the position that his liberty guaranteed by the constitution had been taken from him, and asked the protection of the Supreme Court under the provisions of the condecided that such trials by minisary courts were ellegat in time of peace. McCardie took the position that his liberty guaranteed by the constitution had been taken from him, and asked the protection of the Supreme Court under the provisions of the constitution for trial by jury. Was not that bringing his case directly within the act of 1867, by which the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) said it was not affected? If McCardie had unjustly criticised Congress, what crime had he committed other than a libel, in regard to which the Supreme Court said there should be a constitutional trial? This was denied him, although a foreigner was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court. Suppose a citizen of Indiana went down to Mississippi and committed what a military tibunal chose to consider an offence, and then appealed to the Circuit Court for a jury trial. Now, the right of appeal from the decision of that court sending him back to a military dungeon was to be denied to the Supreme Court—an appeal which had been thought necessary only last year. If he (Mr. Hendricks) had occasion to go South, and expressed himself as he doubtless would if he expressed himself as he doubtless would if he expressed himself at all, in hostility to the policy of Congress, would Senators say if he were arrested by the military authorities and appealed to the Supreme Court he should be sent back to the dungeon? Why was it that they were not willing that the Supreme Court he should pass upon their Legislature? More than half of the people of the United States had expressed their opinion against the constitutionality of their legislation; yet they talked about all the people of the United States. They had established a system of despotism in the South more oflous than ever was established by Haynau, though he whipped women in the streets. When Senators denied the constitutional right of trial by jury and made a law providing for a trial by a military tribunal, was it not of necessity a case for the Supreme Court to decide which was the law? I

that one department of the government should be a check upon another, within the sphere of the consti-tution. If this were a partisan question Senators could not act for themselves. He would not vote for a law that would not stand judicial tests. He re-gretted that no more time had been allowed for dis-cussion on this bill, and that he had not, therefore,

a law that would not stand judicial tests. He regretted that no more time had been allowed for discussion on this bill, and that he had not, therefore, been prepared.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, said it appeared the rights of men were very much involved in this bill, though the appeal to the Supreme Court had been dispensed with for three-quarters of a century until last year. McCardle having committed an offence taken cognizance of by the military authorities was arrested, tried and then allowed to go on bail; and he certainly was not therefore laboring under very great disabilities. He (Mr. Stewart) had in that view made reference to the Supreme Court being overburdened, with business. It was as much beyond the power of the Supreme Court to hinder reconstruction as it was beyond the power of the humblest individual; therefore they were not afraid of the Supreme Court. The presumption was that the Supreme Court would obey the law, which was clearly on the side of Congress.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., asked what the charge against McCardle had been?

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, said he was charged with attempting a breach of the peace and inciting insurrection.

Mr. Henducks asked if an article in a newspaper was a breach of the peace?

Mr. WILLIAMS replied that it might incite to it.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., said the proceeding was on four grounds:—First, disturbing the public peace; second, inciting insurrection; third, libelling a general of the army; fourth, obstructing the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. STEWART asked why, if the Supreme Court had jurisdiction over reconstruction and power to declare that war had ceased, it had not exercised it before. If the act could be construed to make military chieftains of them, the sooner it could be repealed the better.

Mr. JOHNSON said the constitution provided that habeas corpus should not be suspended in time of peace. The Supreme Court had decided in the Miligan case that military tribunals could not try a

Mr. Johnson said the constitution provided that habeas corpus should not be suspended in time of peace. The Supreme Court had decided in the Milligan case that military tribunals could not try a civilian when peace prevailed in the United States. The war ending in 1865, we had a problem to solve. Many officers of the government, including, perhaps, the President, might be held liable under State laws for the necessary acts done during the war, and he in common with all the rest of the Judiciary Committee thought the act of 1867 was eminently proper. It was specially provided for that purpose, not for the protection of rights in the Southern States, as the Senator from Illinois had said.

class that was had consort. It had not executed its very compliance them, its soom of counts to be possible to the supervision of that have executing provised that the problems of the hadded of the provision of that have executing provision of the provision of

Let them greater liberty existed under the English that greater liberty existed under the English them action. Let them action in Fourth of July orations that the liberty which an English king gould not overthryw has been taken away by find American Congress. Wifen hig legislative power assumed all authority, stripping the Executive and Judiciary of all power, their freedom would be denied to every American elitzen awell as 10 McCarlie. It was evident that Senator Congress its is a stripping the leaden cloud of despotism over the South, God helping them, they would appeal to the high court of the people in November next, which would set aside its verdict.

Mr. BAYAID, (dem.) of Del., had not thought it possible that the Senate of the United States would return the state of the United States would return the States of the States of

on it.

Mr. Highy, (rep.) of Cal., expressed the hope that the House would not be under the false impression that the Pacific Hallroad Committee was unfriendly to the objects of the joint resolution. It was not so. He hoped that there would be at some time a discus-

that the Pacific Railroad Committee was unfriendly to the objects of the joint resolution. It was not so. He hoped that there would be at some time a discussion of the question.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Wis.—Why not now?

Mr. Higgby—Well, if you please, sir; it seems to me more consistent, unless the House has lost all faith in the Pacific Railroad Committee, to let that committee report on this subject before it should be further discussed. I am in favor of discussion and wish to say something on the subject myself. It will be borne in mind, however, that when the proposition first came here from the member from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn), they undertook to press it through under the previovs question and without any debate whatever; now there has been a speech on each side. I shall undertake to show that the proposition is in conflict with the Railroad Law as it now is, and that the proper way is to amend that law.

Mr. FARNEWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., denied the intimation of his colleague (Mr. Washburn) that there was no public business pressing. The Reconstruction Committee had reports to make, and there were only three more working days until after the impeachment trial. The gentlemen wanted to discuss the matter; they might have a chance of doing so during the trial, as the House might meet for discussion, and nothing else.

As Mr. Price insisted on the previous question, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., demanded a call of the House, remarking that if the friends of the railroad were all present he wished the members on the opposite side to be present likewise.

The House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House.

he House. Mr. Washburne, of Ill., demanded the yeas and Mi. Washburne, of Ill., demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 44, nays 80.
So a call of the House was refused.

The previous question was then seconded by 63 to 37.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., determined to fight it out on that line, called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question. The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was taken, with a like result.

were ordered and the vote was taken, with a like result.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to refer, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill., suggested the reference of the joint resolution to the Committee on Roads and Canais.

Mr. Price said he had no objection to its reference to the Judiciary Committee, as it involved a legal question.

Mr. Price said he had no objection to its reference to the Judiciary Committee, as it involved a legal question.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said he wished to submit a proposition, which was that this should be considered a test vote and that those who voted for the reference should be considered as in favor of the Pacific Railroad Company's maintaining their exorbitant charges. The latter part of the sentence was aimost inaudible on account of calls to order.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Price's motion to refer to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 49—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs, Ames, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Baidwin, Banks, Beaman, Beek, Benjamin, Bingham, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Carcy, Churchill, Charler, Charke of Sansas, Covode, Dawes, Dison, Poige, Eliot, Farns will, Hopper, Hote, Gollay, Gravely, Conn., Hulburd, Janckes, Johnson, Kelley, Ketchum, Knott, Laffin, Lincoln, Loan, Mallory, McClurr, McCormick, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, O'Nelli, Perham, Phelps, Plants, Poland, Polsey, Pomery, Price, Pruyn, Raum, Robertson, Ross, Smith, Stevens of N. H., Stevens of Pa., Trimble of Tenn., Trimble of Ky., Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn of Mc., Van Trump, Washburn of Mass, Welker, Williams of Pa., Wilson of Jowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pa. and Woodbridge—Si.

NAYS—Balley, Baker, Barnes, Beatty, Bromwell, Burr, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Fox, Gett, Glossbrenner, Haisey, Holman, Hopkins, Hubbard of W. Va., Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Kerr, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Maynard, Mercur, Mullins, Niblack, Orth, Paine, Pike, Pile, Sawyer, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Spaiding, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Taffe, Van Auken, Van Horn of N. Y., Ward, Washura 49.

Before taking the vote the rule fortuidding prombors.

Taylor, Taffe, Van Auken, Van Horn of N. Y., Ward, Washburn of Wis, Washburne of Ill., Windom, Wood and Woodward—49.

Before taking the vote the rule forbidding members to vote on matters in which they have a personal interest was read at the request of Mr. Holman.

PRINTING OF J. ROSS BROWNE'S REPORTS OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE GREAT WEST, ETC.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions for printing 15,300 copies of J. Ross Browne's reports on the mineral resources, for the use of the House, and 500 copies of the report of the commission of life saving inventions for the use of the Treasury Department.

The question as to printing J. Ross Browne's report gave rise to a discussion, Mr. Cavanagh, the delegate from Montana, characterizing it as a bogus report, which ignored the great claims of Montana as a mining Ferritory; Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Montana, the Ashey, of Nevada, referring the opposition to the fact that Mr. Browne would not deal in hyperbole and nensense to suit the interests of capitalists and speculators; Mr. Axtell endorsing the highly valuable and reliable character of the report and Mr. Highy taking a like view.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., wanted to reduce the number of copies to 5,000, but Mr. Ladin would not allow the amendment to be offered.

The resolutions were adopted.

RELIEF FOR MAIL CARRIERS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the relief of Messrs. Greathouse and Kelly for carrying the mails in the Territories, made a report, which was agreed to, limiting the amount to \$8,000.

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MEMORIALS, ETC.

The SPEAKER presented various Executive communications, including the following:—

A memorial from the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina for the removal of political disabilities from John B. Ashmore and forty-two other citizens of South Carolina, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A memorial and protest of the Kentucky Legislature against the constitutional wrong and injustice of refusing that State its just representation in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., called up the motion made on the 26th of Pebruary by Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, to reconsider the vote by which a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Union Pacific Railroad was ordered to be printed. He congratulated his friend from Jowa (Mr. Price) on his success in preventing him (Mr. Washburne) being heard this morning on the Pacific Railroad matter; but now he had an hour to discuss the question. Part of that time he would now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., said the country

matter; but now he had an hour to discuss the question. Part of that time he would now yield to the gentieman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Wis., said the country would notice the fact that no thanks were due to the House for his being able to make an explanation now which he had wished to make when the matter was up before. It was simply due to the fact that he had had the foresight some time since to move to reconsider the vote referring the Secretary's letter on the subject, thinking that Just such an occasion might come up. He discialmed any intention of impating improper motives to the gentleman from lowa (Mr. Price), who had feit probably as he himself had feit, that the Pacific Railroad was a necessity. The bill of 1864 was a very improperly guarded bill, in which every restriction for the protection of the people that was contained in the act of 1862 was wiped out. He saw by this morning's Chronicle that there was another scheme on foot to build a Pacific Railroad from Cairo through to Arkansus and New Mexico; and he believed this and the other Pacific railroad schemes now on foot would require two hundred or two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Referring to the Sioux City Railroad, he asked the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom) whether he had consented to any change in the law by which that road was to be built in any other manner than was provided in the act of 1862.

Mr. Windom (rep.) of Minn., replied that he had never consented to any such alteration. One of the chief complaints that he had had to make against the Union Pacific Railroad Company was that it had by means unknown to him procured that alteration. He had been one of two or three who had missied on having the condition as to the Sioux City road put in the act of 1862.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Jowa, remarked that he had had to put in the act of 1862.

and to go before the people for their decision, but imported them not to lay sacrlicipous hands on the Temple of Justice.

The bill was then passed over the veto by the following vote:

Yeas—32.

Cameron, rep., of N. J.
Cameron, rep., of N. J.
Chandler, rep., of N. J.
Ch

the proposed provisions of the law of 1864 become a law, the remaining security of the government would be worth a straw; and had demonstrated that it was worse than idle to contend that any security was left for all the government's liability. But the House had refused to adopt any amendment refusing to subordinate the government security by a vote of 38 to 81, and the bill was finally passed on the report of the Committee of Conference. The House refused the yeas and nays, and there is no record of any final vote. He had told the story of the legislation of the House on the Pacific Railroad bill of 1864 as it would go into the history of the country. In conclusion Mr. Washburne yielded three minutes to Mr. Price, and then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to.

was agreed to.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., by unanimous consent, offered a resolution calling on the Paymaster General to state why the members of the Eighty-Jourth New York Volunteers, who served three years have only been allowed fifty dollars additional bounty.

fourth New York Volunteers, who served three years, have only been allowed fifty dollars additional bounty.

The Speaker stated that the resolution should call on the Secretary of War for the information.

Mr. Van Wyck said he would modify the resolution in that particular.

Mr. Eldering (dem.) of Wis., said he would not object to that.

The Speaker remarked that the resolution was before the House by unanimous consent, and that an amendment could be offered to it.

The resolution was amended and adopted.

Ralleoad Land Grant.

Mr. Anderson, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands for the Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Company, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. United States and Missouri State Line Railroad Company, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. United States of Alabama to the employment of a paymaster of the navy as a resident naval storekeeper at Rio, Janeiro, which was adopted.

The RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, as follows:—

Whereas the people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the more and whereas, at an election commencing on the State of States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a constitution of State government which is republican in formed and whereas, at an election commencing on the committed to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this act, shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and known as article fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military District in which the condition of the c

proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article Sto. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military District in which Alabama is included to notify the members of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1588, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Size, 3. That the said State of Alabama shall be admitted to representation in Congress and shall be recognized as a State only on the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Alabama shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizens, or any class of citizens of the United States, of the right to vote by the constitution herein recognized; nor shall be so amended or changed as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the fourtienth article of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, until the disabilities imposed by said section shall have been removed in the manner therein provided; and Congress shall have power to annul any amendment to the constitution of Alabama, or any act of the Legislature of said State contrary to the provisions of this section.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, offered as a substitute the bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., withdrew the substitute

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., withdrew the substitute which he had given notice of last week.
Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section.
Mr. Farnsworm addressed the House in support of the bill, going over many of the same arguments that were urged by him yesterday when the question was hald before the House. Referring to the question put on that occasion as to the number of white men who had voted at the election, and which was answered by Mr. Stevens, of Pa., who gave the number as one thousand, Mr. Farnsworth said that the official returns showed that seven thousand white men had voted for the adoption of the constitution in Alabama. He added that over twenty thousand white men in Alabama were members of the Union League.

white men in Alabama were members of the Union League.

Mr. Williars, (rep.) of Pa., asked how the fact of seven thousand white men having voted for the constitution had been ascertained. Had the whites and blacks voted separately, or had they been registered with reference to distinction in color?

Mr. Fannsworth replied that at many of the polls the officers of election marked the votes of colored men and those of white men.

Mr. Kerk, (dem.) of Ind., asked whether the result had been reported in accordance white any law.

Mr. Fannsworth said the fact had not been returned by General Meade, and he did not know that any law required it.

Mr. Kerk inquired how the information had got into the possession of the committee.

Mr. Fannsworth said he had received that infor-

Mr. Kenk inquired how the information had got into the possession of the committee.

Mr. Fannswomth said he had received that information by telegraph and letter from unquestionable sources in Alabama.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., a member of the Reconstruction Committee, asked whether the committee had received information that seven thousand white men had voted for it, and if so, when.

Mr. Fannswomth replied that he himself had received that information.

Mr. Beck.—But the committee has not.

Mr. Fannswomth—Whether the gentleman from Kentucky has or has not received it I do not know.

Mr. Beck.—But the committee, as such, received it?

Mr. Fannswomth said he was not aware whether the committee, as a committee, had received it, but he thought that members of the committee and members of the House had received similar information.

lynching and hanging may have kept some of them from the polls.

Mr. Strevens, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment providing that the rights of suffrage shall not be denied or abridged in any State except for treason, felony or other crime infamous at common law; but that suffrage shall forever be universal and impartial, and that Congress shall have power to annul any act of Alabama in violation or derogation of the acts with regard to suffrage; and that in case of the Legislature reducing suffrage below the universal right, all legislation admitting it into the Union shall be null and void. Mr. FARNSWORTH gave notice that he would move

the previous question at half-past three o'clock morrow, and ask a vote at half-past four. The House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

THE TYNG CASE REVIVED.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to Bishop Potter Greeting—Sharp Reply to the Prelate's Admonition—The End Not Yet.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has written the follow-

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has written the following letter to Bishop Potter in relation to the admonition of the Bishop:—

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

NEW YORK, March 14, 1808.

Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.,

Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, March 14, 1868.

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., Ll. D., D. C. L., Oxon:—
Right Rev. And Dean Sir.—I have now silently suffered all that the ecclesiastical authorities of this dioese have desired to indict. Notwithstanding the allegation of your address, I affirm, without fear of disproval, that from the beginning to the end of my trial I have neither in my pulpit, before the public nor through the press argued, still less agitated, the issues involved. I should, however, be false to candor and my independence as a presbyter and a man, did I not now take some notice of the ignominious ceremony to which I have, in submission to your request, been subjected, and the prolonged admonition and argument to which I have listened from your lips.

So soon as my lenten engagements will permit, I purpose to present, both to yourself and the public, a full and frank review of the whole proceedings, including the language of your sentence.

The church which you chose as the scene; the presence of the city police; the ciergy whom you gelected as witnesses; the religious services which introduced and completed the exercises; your positive and rude refusal to receive the protest of my venerable and reverend counsel and father—all these were adapted, if not intended, to aggravate the attempted disgrace.

That there may be no reasonable ground for misunderstanding, previously to the preparation of the observations to which I have already referred, I desire now, and in full consciousness of the responsibilities which it may entail, solemnly to protest against the whole course, conduct and conclusion of the ecclesiastical trial in which I have appeared as respondent. I hold it, as in duty bound, to have been equally opposed to the principles of the common law, the canons of the, Protestant Episcopal Church and the doctrine and discipline of Christ as this Church hath received the same, I absolutely deny its regularity and renounce its authority. From its unjust presentment, oppressive ruling, pre

The United States steamer Don, Commander Raiph Chandler, baving finished necessary repairs of ma-chinery, sailed from Havana for Key West on the 19th instant. on instant.

Paymaster W. R. Winslow has been ordered to

Paymaster W. R. Winslow has been ordered to duty in charge of the provisions and clothing at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel S. Wood, Jr., has resigned.

Acting Magter S. W. Rhoades and Acting Pirst Assisians singineer C. W. Pennington have been honorably discharged.